

FLORIDA STATE LIBRARY

REPORT
of the
SUPERINTENDENT
of the
FLORIDA
STATE HOSPITAL

For the Period beginning July 1, 1930, and
Ending June 30, 1932.



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1930

REPORT
of the
SUPERINTENDENT
of the
FLORIDA
STATE HOSPITAL

For the Period beginning July 1, 1930, and
Ending June 30, 1932.



OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL

June 30, 1932.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

Doyle E. Carlton, Chairman.....	Governor
R. A. Gray.....	Secretary of State
Ernest Amos.....	Comptroller
Cary D. Landis.....	Attorney General
Nathan Mayo.....	Commissioner of Agriculture
W. V. Knott.....	Treasurer
W. S. Cawthon.....	Superintendent of Public Instruction
J. C. Huskisson.....	Secretary to the Board

Tallahassee, Florida

J. H. Pound, M. D.,
Superintendent

FLORIDA STATE HOSPITAL

STAFF

J. H. Pound, M. D.	Superintendent, Chief Physician and Surgeon.
J. M. Beggs, M. D.	Assistant Physician.
F. E. Daves, M. D.	Assistant Physician.
W. G. Miles, M. D.	Assistant Physician.
A. T. Cobb, M. D.	Assistant Physician.
J. C. Robertson, M. D.	Assistant Physician.
M. C. Wilensky, M. D.	Assistant Physician.
F. M. Watson, M. D.	Assistant Physician.
A. F. Douglas, D. D. S.	Chief Dentist.
L. A. McKinsey, D. D. S.	Assistant Dentist.
R. J. Love, D. D. S.	Assistant Dentist.
W. S. Ballou	Pharmacist.
R. E. Morgan	Laboratory Technician.
Miss Lottie Barco	X-ray Technician.

VISITING STAFF

M. E. Quina, M. D., Pensacola	Occulist.
J. Lee Kirby-Smith, M. D., Jacksonville	Dermatologist.
Gerry R. Holden, M. D., Jacksonville	Gynecologist.
F. Clifton Moor, M. D., Tallahassee	Internist.
J. H. Randolph, M. D., Jacksonville	Psychiatrist.
J. C. Davis, M. D., Quincy	Urologist.
Mark F. Boyd, M. D., Tallahassee	
Warren K. Stratman-Thomas, M. D., Tallahassee	
	—Malaria Research Work under Auspices Rockefeller Foundation.
C. E. Hammatt, C. E., Jacksonville	Consulting Engineer.

BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT

F. D. Palsgraaf	Chief Bookkeeper.
Mrs. Verdie H. Yon	Clerk.
G. D. Williams	Clerk.

COST ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT

D. D. Miles	Accountant.
Miss Grace Bevis	Clerk.
John L. Anderson	Clerk.
Leroy Lawrence	Clerk.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT

STENOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Isabel Mawhinney.....	Secretary to Superintendent.
Mrs. Maude B. Gholson.....	Stenographer.
Mrs. Dorris P. Hill.....	Stenographer.
Miss Lottie Mae Wylie.....	Stenographer.
Otto H. Mosig.....	Stenographer.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

W. C. Thomas.....	Business Manager.
W. O. Bell.....	Chief Steward.
John L. Davis.....	Chief Engineer.
H. W. Ross.....	Superintendent of Construction.
Miss Dora Fulgham, R. N.....	Superintendent of Nurses.
Miss Maude C. Gibson, R. N.	
—Asst. Supt. of Nurses and Instructor.	
Miss Vermell McDonald, R. N.....	Night Supervisor.
Mrs. Inez Taylor Simmons, R. N.	
—Charge Nurse, Operating Room.	
Miss Eula McDonald, R. N.....	Charge Nurse, Hospital Wards.
Miss Martha Hill, R. N.....	Charge Nurse, Infirmary.
Mrs. Mae Clark, R. N.....	Charge Nurse, Receiving Wards.
Miss Jessie Duke, R. N.....	Dietitian.
Miss Ruby Evans, R. N.....	Charge Nurse, Colored Hospital.
P. L. Laing.....	Supervisor White Male Department and Undertaker.
J. M. Clark.....	Assistant Undertaker.
Mrs. G. B. Kirkland.....	Supervisor, White Female Department.
Miss Pearl Trammell.....	Supervisor, Colored Female Department.
S. W. Hall.....	Supervisor, Colored Male Department.
G. B. Kirkland, Jr.....	Laundry Foreman.
W. C. Vason.....	Farm Supervisor.
George V. Atkinson.....	Foreman, Industrial Shop.
L. L. McKinnon.....	Foreman, Casket Factory.
H. M. Dean.....	Foreman, Mattress Factory.
Mrs. Glen F. Wright.....	Supervisor, General Kitchen.
Mrs. Mary Fellows.....	Supervisor, Sewing Room.
Mrs. Juhl Shelfer.....	Matron, Nurses' Home.

MEMORIAL

JAMES QUITMAN FOLMAR

Doctor Folmar was born May 11, 1891 at Goshen, Alabama. His death occurred suddenly of coronary occlusion on August 8, 1931, at the age of forty years.

In his passing the State of Florida has lost a public servant of untold value. He was appointed Chief Physician to the Florida State Hospital September 1, 1920, in which capacity he served until August 15, 1927 when he was appointed Superintendent and Chief Physician. Doctor Folmar rendered valuable and untiring service to the Hospital; his efforts and his deep sympathetic interest in promoting the welfare of every feature of the Hospital won for him and his memory, the love and esteem of all whose lives are so closely interwoven with the best interests of the Institution.

Doctor Folmar was ambitious, conscientious, quiet and unassuming; he inspired confidence, loyalty and devoted friendship from those with whom he came in contact. His greatest attribute was that he was truly a friend to humanity. By virtue of these characteristics he was naturally sought as a leader in and outside of his profession. He was past President of the Chattahoochee Luncheon Club; Past Worshipful Master of the Masonic Lodge; Past President of the Second District Medical Society; and, at the time of his death, Second Vice-President of the Florida Medical Association.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the members of the Staff of the Florida State Hospital express their sorrow in the passing of Doctor Folmar; that a copy of this Resolution be properly placed on the records of the Florida State Hospital in order that those who read these records in the future may know of the high esteem in which we held him.

J. H. POUND, M. D., Superintendent,
Committee.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Board of Commissioners
of State Institutions,
Tallahassee, Florida.

Gentlemen:

The Superintendent of the Florida State Hospital herewith respectfully submits the biennial report for the period beginning July 1, 1930 and ending June 30, 1932. You will find hereto attached the reports of the various departments, as well as statistical tables which present the details concerning patients.

Following the death of the Superintendent and Chief Physician, Dr. J. Q. Folmar, on August 8, 1931, the writer, who was a member of the Medical Staff of the Hospital, was employed by the Board as Chief Physician and Superintendent; consequently during more than half of the period covered by this report Doctor Folmar was Superintendent. This fact is mentioned only for the purpose of recognition of the excellent work and untiring effort expended by Doctor Folmar.

At the close of the last biennial period, June 30, 1930, the population had reached 3,407, an increase of 400 during that period; there were 3,066 admissions. At the close of the present biennial period, June 30, 1932, the population has reached 3,708, an increase of 301; there were 2,987 admissions.

August 1, 1931 the population reached 3,764, the highest at any time during this period. Due to the crowding a drive was made to release all patients who had a reasonable chance of adjusting themselves outside the Institution; many cases were brought before the Examining Staff to determine this question; where there was a possibility of adjusting with supervision, relatives and friends of patients were asked for assistance. By this procedure a number of patients were released and the population at the close of this period, June 30, 1932, is 3,706, a decrease of 58 since August 1, 1931, this with an average admission rate of 100 per month for the eleven months.

It will be necessary to continue the above policy of releasing patients as long as the present crowded condition exists. This

procedure is, of course, not without chance, since occasionally a patient may be released who proves to be dangerous; or may have to be returned later due to another mental attack.

CHANGES IN MEDICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

During the period covered by this report a few changes have occurred in the Medical and Administrative Staff of the Institution. Doctor M. C. Wilensky was employed as assistant physician on November 3, 1930 to succeed Dr. W. F. Edwards, who resigned February 28, 1929. Dr. A. T. Cobb was employed as assistant physician on September 1, 1930 to succeed Dr. J. R. Saunders, who resigned on May 31, 1930. Dr. J. C. Robertson was employed as assistant physician on August 17, 1930, to fill the vacancy arising from the death of Dr. J. C. Inman, Jr., which occurred August 9, 1930. Dr. F. M. Watson was employed as assistant physician on August 28, 1931 to fill the vacancy arising from change in position of the writer following the death of Dr. Folmar. Mr. W. C. Thomas was appointed by the Board of Commissioners as Business Manager and his services began January 24, 1932.

PHYSICIANS' DUTIES AND CARE OF PATIENTS

Despite the great over-crowding of patients, and the high number of admissions, no reduction was made in the extent and variety of medical examinations and the number of therapeutic measures applied to each newly admitted patient, or in the routine of repeated examinations and continued treatments for those who have had longer residence in the hospital; this, with the same number of physicians as when the population was much lower. The routine ward work with its never ending duties occupies much of each day. The correspondence with the relatives of patients is heavy, and visiting relatives are numerous; classes for nurses in training school must be taught by physicians, and there are also 716 employees who are cared for by the physicians. With the present number of assistant physicians little time is left for the attending physician to give personal attention and encouragement to each patient daily, which in some cases may make the difference between a quick restoration to home and work or a life spent in an Institution. Statistics show that in 163 State Hospitals the average number of patients to a staff physician is 226. The average number of patients, including employees, to each phy-

sician at the Florida State Hospital is 552. Four additional physicians are badly needed at this time.

The State Hospital is a public service rather than a charity. Since it is common to all the states a standard for all is desirable. For comparative purposes the "Minimum Requirements of the American Psychiatric Association for State Hospitals" has been added to this report:

AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE HOSPITALS

(1) The chief executive officer must be a well-qualified physician and experienced psychiatrist whose appointment and removal shall not be controlled by partisan politics.

(2) All other persons at the institution ought to be subordinate to him and subject to removal by him if they fail to discharge their duties properly.

(3) The positions and administration of the institution must be free from control for the purposes of partisan politics.

(4) There must be an adequate medical staff of well-qualified physicians; the proportion to total patients to be not less than 1 to 150 in addition to the superintendent, and to the number of patients admitted annually not less than 1 to 40. There must be one or more full-time dentists.

(5) There must be a staff of consulting specialists at least in internal medicine, general surgery, organic neurology, diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and radiology, employed under such terms as will ensure adequate services.

(6) The medical staff must be organized, the services well-defined and the clinical work under the direction of a staff leader or clinical director.

(7) Each medical service must be provided with an office and an examining room containing suitable conveniences and equipment for the work to be performed, and with such clerical help specially assigned to the service as may be required for the keeping of the medicinal and administrative records.

FLORIDA STATE HOSPITAL

(8) There must be carefully kept clinical histories of all patients, in proper files for ready reference on each service.

(9) Statistical data relating to each patient must be recorded in accordance with the standard system adopted by the Association.

(10) The patients must be classified in accordance with their mental and physical condition, with adequate provision for the special requirements for the study and treatment of the cases in each class, and the hospital must not be so crowded as to prevent adequate classification and treatment.

(11) The classification must include a separate reception and intensive study and treatment department or building, a special unit for acute physical illnesses and surgical conditions, and separate units for the tuberculous, and the infirm and bedfast. Each of these units must be suitably organized and equipped for the requirements of the class of patients under treatment.

(12) The hospital must be provided with a clinical and pathological laboratory, equipped and manned in accordance with the minimum standards recommended by the Committee on Pathological Investigation.

(13) The hospital must be provided with adequate X-ray equipment and employ a well-qualified radiologist.

(14) There must be a working medical library and journal file.

(15) The treatment facilities and equipment must include:

(a) A fully equipped surgical operating room.

(b) A dental office supplied with dental equipment.

(c) Tubs and other essential equipment for hydrotherapy operated by one or more trained physiotherapists.

(d.) Adequately equipped examination rooms for the specialties in medicine and surgery required by the schedule.

(e) Provision for occupational therapy and the employment of specially trained instructors.

(f) Provision for treatment by physical exercises and games and the employment of specially trained instructors.

(g). Adequate provision for recreation and social entertainment.

(16) Regular staff conferences must be held at least twice a week when the work of the physicians and the examination and treatment of the patients will be carefully reviewed. Minutes of the conference must be kept.

(17) There must be one or more out-patient clinics conducted by the hospital in addition to any on the hospital premises. An adequate force of trained social workers must be employed.

(18) There must be an adequate nursing force, in the proportion of not less than 1 to 8, and to the patients of intensive treatment and acute sick and surgical units of not less than 1 to 4. Provision must be made for adequate systematic instruction and training of the members of the nursing force.

(19) Mechanical restraint and seclusion, if used at all, must be under strict regulations, and a system of control and record by the physicians, and must be limited to the most urgent conditions.

MENTAL PATIENT PROBLEM

Logically, there are two major considerations in relation to handling the mental patient. **First**, the prevention, in so far as is possible, of mental illness by the establishment of effective agencies for the teaching of mental hygiene and the institution of an intelligent and practical social service program. **Second**, adequate facilities for the care of those who despite efforts at prevention, succumb to the stresses of life and develop a mental illness, in order that such as may be amenable to cure may be restored to economic pursuits in the shortest possible time, thus avoiding the chronicity that in the past has been the most discouraging, expensive and pitiable feature of mental illness.

We strongly recommend the wisdom of the establishment, when possible, of an effectively organized social service that may be practically applied toward the study and prevention of crime, mental disease, delinquency and dependency in order that, in so far as possible, prevention rather than attempted cure or

reformation may stem the rising tide of these economic burdens, and that such service be modeled largely after the plan of several states in which such organizations have been established for many years, and in which the defects have been detected and corrected, rather than by more or less futile experimentation conceived largely from an academic standpoint and impossible of practical application.

EUGENICS LAW

STERILIZATION.

So long as persons unfit to procreate are allowed to do so, insanity will continue to increase. Statistics show that each year approximately 75,000 mentally deranged people are newly committed to State Hospitals in the United States. Statistics show that more hospital beds are occupied by the insane than are occupied by all other diseases combined. Statistics show that there is one insane to each 270 persons in the United States. A number of states now have a Eugenics law, which makes it permissible to render sterile insane, feeble-minded or degenerate persons, whom it may reasonably be expected will recover or improve to such an extent as to justify their removal on parole or who otherwise might likely have children. Sterilization permanently prevents procreation. This procedure does not harm the patient or jeopardize the health in any way; on the contrary the health is improved in many of them. The operation properly performed does not destroy the sexual desire or impulse. The above measure would eliminate to a certain extent the real source of supply of insanity. It is my opinion that a Eugenics Law should be passed in Florida.

OVER-CROWDING.

Your special attention is called to the matter of over-crowding, and the extreme importance of providing relief for the conditions now prevailing. If the hospital is to continue to receive without delay, as it has done in the past, all patients suffering from mental disorders when their admission is requested, more space must be provided. The population now exceeds the normal capacity by 800 or more and in the white female and colored female wards has already reached the number of beds which can be made

available by crowding. When over-crowding increases, with the resultant impossibility of segregating the different types of patients, and with the reduction in individual attention from the medical and nursing staffs, recoveries decrease. There can be no question but that adequate housing facilities have very direct bearing upon the improvement and recovery of State Hospital patients. Especially is this true in the case of acute cases, both quiet and excited. Crowding produces a thousand daily frictions, which lead to physical discomfort, together with increased irritation and misunderstanding. When recovery does not take place fairly early in the course of treatment, the prognosis is less favorable, for it is axiomatic that the longer a patient remains under institutional care the poorer his chances are for being able to make a satisfactory readjustment to community life. Thus there is a distinct slowing down of the customary movement of improved and recovered patients back into the community.

ADDITIONAL NECESSARY SPACE NEEDED.

As stated above, the population now exceeds the normal capacity by 800 or more, and in the white female and colored female wards has already reached the number of beds which can be made available by crowding.

The Institution is also badly in need of a colored tubercular building for segregating this class of patients. Tuberculosis is a disease of civilization and negroes are very prone to develop it due to a lack of natural immunity. Since the only available place for caring for tubercular patients here is in the hospital ward sleeping porches, non-tubercular patients come in contact with the tubercular, and the number of cases of the disease is increasing each year. Furthermore, there is insufficient space on the sleeping porches and tubercular patients who have improved must at times be sent to the general wards to make room for more pronounced cases. The white tubercular building, which has a capacity of 28 beds, is also insufficient and it becomes necessary at times to remove tubercular patients from the building before they are considered arrested cases, to make room for more acutely ill tubercular patients. It is readily understood that an additional ward for both white male and white female tubercular patients is a necessity at this time.

The wards in the hospital proper provide inadequate space for the care and treatment of physically ill patients. These hospital wards are filled to their capacity at all times and on many occasions it becomes necessary to treat physically ill patients on the general wards; these wards are of course not equipped for the care of such patients. Four additional hospital wards are essential at this time; viz:—for colored males; for colored females; for white males and white females.

QUESTIONABLE COMMITMENTS.

Your attention is called to the fact that a number of cases are committed as insane who are not insane; these are chiefly drug addicts, alcoholics and persons afflicted with chronic diseases. These people as a rule are in poor physical condition and in need of treatment, and without funds to obtain treatment at home. It is necessary to keep them for a period of at least 30 days to determine definitely whether they have a psychosis, which may be obscure or quiescent. The State is put to much expense in sending for, maintaining, and returning these patients. There have been committed a number of non-residents of Florida, transient tourists, and tramps who were mentally deranged. Several cases had come to visit their relatives in Florida and were committed as insane though non-residents of Florida.

Florida receives many deranged persons brought in from other states by relatives or otherwise, hoping that the climate will prove beneficial to the mental condition. When no improvement occurs, these patients from other states are frequently committed as insane and the Florida State Hospital necessarily must admit them. It is understood that any person who comes into the state of Florida with the **intention** of making Florida his home is considered a resident of Florida; regardless of the length of time they have been in the state; regardless of whether or not they have ever paid taxes in the state; and regardless of whether or not they have a so-called legal settlement in Florida; and regardless of whether they are qualified to vote in the State of Florida. Thus it is an easy matter for mentally deranged persons who have lived in some other state to come to Florida and in a few days be committed as insane and sent to the Florida State Hospital for care, maintenance and treatment at the expense of the tax payers of Florida.

Another large class of patients unjustly committed as insane and sent to this Institution are the senile and harmless. This class is in a great degree responsible for the crowded condition here. It is always difficult to state emphatically that any insane person is harmless; a person may be confined in a mental hospital and never show evidence of being violent or harmful in any way; yet in an environment in the outside world, without proper supervision, this same model patient may injure someone else or himself. However, it may be said that as a rule senile cases are harmless when given a little supervision.

It is needless to say that little other than custodial care can be given most of the senile cases admitted. Many of them are seriously sick physically as well as mentally and some are almost moribund when received. To send away from their homes and families old people whose physical state is so frail and feeble as to plainly indicate that they have but a few days to live is inexcusable and without rhyme or reason, yet such cases are received quite frequently. After such cases are examined and found to be senile and harmless it is permissible to return them to their respective counties, but frequently their physical condition is so feeble they are not able to undergo the trip. The counties and families also have refused to accept them on several occasions. It is wrong that these old people should be jostled about from pillar to post and there should be some way to prevent the commitment of those who do not come within the law for care and maintenance at the Florida State Hospital. (The law requires that a person shall be a resident of Florida and require confinement and mechanical restraint to prevent injury to himself or others before he can be committed as insane.)

DEATH RATE

There is a large infirm population at the Florida State Hospital, some who have grown old in the institution; others who have been admitted when already aged, with their expectancy of life almost fulfilled; consequently the death average for this biennium is 8.3 per cent. The statistics of hospitals of this character generally show a death rate of about 10 per cent of the average enrollment.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Religious services have been carried on as usual by the hospital chaplain, services for both white and colored being held weekly. We are indebted to Rev. J. O. DeVane of Tallahassee for his attentiveness and administration to the Catholic patients.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

The primary purpose of occupation in mental cases is to regain and retain an interest in reality by diverting the patient's attention from unpleasant subjects, pernicious day-dreaming, or devastating mental conflicts, into more healthy channels.

The patient may be unco-operative, in which case he must be approached carefully and brought to the work gradually. By associating with others who are working he may gradually become interested in his surroundings and begin some work.

It is felt that work on the wards, in the kitchen, dining rooms, laundry and outdoor work on the farm and lawns, is for many patients as valuable as specialized occupational therapy.

The sewing room, art room, linen rooms and industrial shop have continued to offer specialized occupation during the past two years.

AMUSEMENTS AND RECREATION

Amusements and recreation in the treatment of mental cases are very valuable and may be considered a branch of occupational therapy. The patients' dance continues to be held on Friday nights, music being furnished by an orchestra made up of employees. An excellent sound equipment for motion pictures has been installed in the recreation hall, which has added greatly to this unrivaled form of entertainment. A miniature golf course was put into operation the latter part of 1931 and from it the patients have derived much pleasure.

Patients have attended ball games at the Hospital Ball Park during the past two seasons.

FIRE PROTECTION

The fire hazards at this institution have not changed since the last biennial report. Protection is markedly inadequate. Funds for the installation of an Automatic Sprinkler and Fire Extinguisher System as enacted by the last Legislature have not become available.

SURGERY

As in the past, only those patients have been operated upon in whom some physical defect has been an irritating factor to the mental as well as the physical health. A great many of these patients come to us in a mal-nourished, enfeebled condition, and consequently are poor surgical risks. Attempts are always made to build up the physical health before any operative procedure is carried out. Unless the physical condition is considered good, no operation is performed unless there is a possible chance of saving life. J. H. Pound, M. D., Chief Surgeon.

The following is a condensed table of operations done:

GYNECOLOGY

No.	Operation.
6	Laparotomies for removal of uterine fibroids.
14	Laparotomies for removal of uterine fibroids and diseased uterine appendages.
4	Laparotomies for removal uterine fibroids; appendectomies also performed.
14	Laparotomies for removal uterine fibroids and diseased adnexae; appendectomies also performed.
15	Laparotomies for removal diseased uterine appendages.
12	Laparotomies for removal diseased uterine appendages and correction displacements; appendectomies also performed.
2	Laparotomies for removal diseased uterine appendages and correction displacements.
28	Laparotomies for removal diseased uterine appendages; appendectomies also performed.
1	Laparotomy for correction uterine displacement; appendectomy also performed.
2	Removal cervical polyps.

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- 33 Cauterization cervix for endocervicitis.
- 18 Cauterization cervix for lacerated and infected cervices.
- 2 Colporrhaphies.
- 3 Perineorrhaphies.
- 2 Removal tumors vulva.
- 2 Removal Urethral caruncles.
- 2 Dilitation and curettements uterus for endometritis.

GENERAL SURGERY

No.	Diagnosis	Operation
9	Acute Appendicitis	Appendectomy
1	Appendiceal abscess	Laparotomy and drainage
2	Acute gangrenous appendicitis	Appendectomy and drainage
2	Sub-acute appendicitis	Appendectomy
1	Acute appendicitis with general peritonitis	Laparotomy and drainage
1	Tubercular peritonitis	Exploratory laparotomy
1	Femoral hernia (right)	Herniorrhaphy (right)
1	Inguinal hernia (bilat)	Herniorrhaphy (bilat)
14	Inguinal hernia (right)	Herniorrhaphy (right)
6	Inguinal hernia (left)	Herniorrhaphy (left)
2	Strangulated inguinal hernia (right)	Herniorrhaphy (right)
1	Undescended testicle (left)	Reposition and fixation testicle.
1	Intestinal obstruction	Enterostomy
1	Paralytic ileus	Releasing adhesions
1	Partial intestinal obstruction	Separation adhesions
1	Stricture Esophagus	Gastrostomy
4	Secondary anemia	Blood transfusions
5	Malaria inoculation paretics	3 cc citrated blood I. V.
1	Carcinoma breast (left)	Amputation—dissection axillary glands.
1	Tumor breast (right)	Amputation.
1	Tumor breast (left)	Removal
2	Empyema (right)	Intercostal drainage
2	Empyema (right)	Rib resection and drainage
1	Cholecystitis	Cholecystectomy
1	Cholelithiasis	Cholecystectomy
8	Labor cases	Delivery

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1	Caesarean section	Eclamptic
1	Fracture leg with infection and gangrene	Amputation.
1	Advanced osteomyelitis left tibia	Amputation.
3	Rectal fistula and sinuses	Tracts incised and curetted.
1	Rectal polyps and ischio-rectal fistula	Removal polyps—fistulotomy
1	Rectal stricture	Repeated dilatation stricture
1	Sinus over sacrum and coccyx	Tracts incised and curetted.
2	Fistulae in Ano	Incised and curetted
3	Ischiorectal fistula	Fistulotomy
7	External and internal hemorrhoids	Hemorrhoidectomy
1	Proctoscopic	Ulcers rectum treated
2	Pararectal abscess	Incision and drainage
2	Malignancies of penis	Amputation
5	Phimosis	Circumcision
4	Retention urine prostatic enlargement	Suprapubic cystotomy
1	Lymph-stasis penis	Circumcision
1	Infected inguinal glands	Cauterization glands.
1	Foreign bodies in urethra	Urethrotomy and removal foreign bodies.
21	Cystoscopic Examinations	

MINOR OPERATIONS.

No.	Operation
193	Lacerated and incised wounds of various portions body—sutured.
118	Abscesses and other infected areas—incised and drained.
26	Benign tumors removed various parts body.
6	Ingrowing toe nails removed.
35	Various minor operations.

FRACTURES.

No.	Diagnosis	Operation
7	Fracture humerus	Reduction and immobilization.
2	Fracture metatarasal bones	“ “

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6	Fracture phalanges hand	"	"
1	Fracture phalanges foot	"	"
6	Fracture metacarpal bone	"	"
9	Fracture clavicle	"	"
9	Ant. dislocation shoulder	"	"
2	Dislocation internal semi-lunar cartilages	"	"
4	Potts' Fracture	"	"
1	Fracture fibula	"	"
5	Fracture tibia and fibula	"	"
5	Fracture tibia	"	"
5	Fracture ulnar	"	"
1	Fracture ulnar and radius	"	"
18	Fracture radius	"	"
1	Fracture radius with dislocated wrist	"	"
1	Dislocated elbow	"	"
1	Fracture carpal bone	"	"
4	Colle's fracture (right)	"	"
4	Colle's fracture (left)	"	"
8	Fracture shaft femur (right)	"	"
8	Fracture shaft femur (left)	"	"
4	Fracture neck femur (left)	"	"
1	Fracture neck femur (right)	"	"
1	Osteomyelitis mandible	Removal dead bone.	
2	Compound commuted fractures right femur	Reduction and immobilization.	

Traction and suspension used where indicated, providing patient co-operative.

TABLE SHOWING WORK DONE BY EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEPARTMENT

M. C. Wilensky, M. D.

	Visits office	No. patients	Refractions	Conjunctivitis	Sinus treated	Sinus irrigated	Systemic treatments	Ears	Throat	Vincent's Angina	Repairs	Foreign body, eye	Foreign body, ear	Anterior Sclerotomy	Furuncle, ear	Furuncle, nose	Glaucoma	Cataracts
White female & wh. male	3,359	670	170	302	107	32	5	83	74	4	118	13	4	.....	12	6	6	24
Employees	1,936	455	107	189	117	21	2	74	118	5	26	56	3	.....	6	1	.....	1
Colored female & col. male	262	84	14	57	1	.....	3	6	19	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Fla. Ind. School	453	94	49	56	7	.....	.....	10	2	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Fla. State Farm	399	220	148	99	5	.....	7	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....
O.R.L. Consultations	255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Admissions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fundus Examination	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	6,849	1,523	488	703	237	53	17	179	214	10	167	69	7	1	23	7	13	25

TABLE SHOWING WORK DONE BY EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEPARTMENT—Continued

	Optic atrophy	Pterygium	D'slocated, lens, eye	Ptoſis, eye	Ectropion	Entropion	Dachryocystitis	Peritonsillar abscess	Mastoidectomies	Cataract, operation	Minor operations	Tonsillectomies	Iridectomies	Muscle operation, eye	Intra Nasal-antrum	Enucleations	Trephine	Submucous—resection	Dachryscystectomy
White female & wh. male	5	13	2			3	2		7	18	92	11	19	3	1	6	1		
Employees		3						2	3		33	11				1		1	
Colored female & col. male	5		2	2	1		1			1	5	2	3			1	1		1
Fla. Ind. School		9									3			3					
Fla. State Farm											13		1						
O.R.L. Consultations																			
New Admissions ..																			
Fundus Examination																			
Total	10	25	4	2	1	3	3	2	10	19	146	24	23	6	1	8	2	1	1

The work above does not include work done in hospital wards.

No separate record was kept of this as notations were made on the hospital records.

PARESIS-MALARIA WORK.

Your attention is directed to the most valuable assistance being given the Florida State Hospital by Dr. Mark F. Boyd and Dr. Warren K. Stratman-Thomas of the Station for Malaria Research, Tallahassee, Florida, in the treatment of cerebro-spinal syphilitics and paretics with naturally induced malaria. This work is conducted with the support and under the auspices of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, and in co-operation with the Florida State Board of Health. A number of cases of syphilis of the above types that have not improved under other forms of treatment, have shown improvement or have had remissions under malaria therapy and have been able to return home.

Doctor Boyd has been kind enough to furnish a report concerning Paresis-malaria work done at the Florida State Hospital. This report follows:

**MALARIA
INDUCED MALARIA**

Since its establishment in Tallahassee, Florida a little more than eighteen months ago, the Station for Malaria Research, acting in co-operation with the Florida State Board of Health and the Florida State Hospital has been largely occupied in the study of naturally induced malaria as employed in the therapy of paresis and neuro-syphilis.

Although the work was initiated by utilizing wild anopheline imagines, it was placed upon a much securer technical plane by the perfection of an insectary which permits the rearing of an abundance of *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* in captivity. In fact, in the insectary there have been reared in captivity in the space of a year eleven consecutive lineal generations of this anopheline. These have the further advantage of being as large, vigorous and blood thirsty as the best wild specimens, as well as being free from any possibility of malaria infection. One of the factors in this success has been the discovery that properly ripened pans of hay infusion constitute the best pabulum yet encountered for the nourishment of the larvae.

Several improvements in laboratory procedure have resulted in a perfection of the technique of propagating the malaria parasites through their sporogonous or mosquito cycle. A high proportion of the mosquitoes are successfully infected, effective methods of manipulation and conservation during incubation and storage have been developed, so that mosquito mortality is low, and large numbers of the infectious insects are available. The controlled application of these mosquitoes to patients for whom malaria therapy has been prescribed produces very dependable results.

Most of the patients have been inoculated with *Plasmodium vivax*. Of this species of malaria parasite, five strains have been employed. During this period one of these has been propagated through ten consecutive and lineal anopheline-human transfers. Most of these inoculations have been effected with *Anopheles quadrimaculatus*, although propagation of this parasite by *A. punctipennis*, *A. crucians* (inland) *A. atropos* and *A. walkeri* has been successful. The conservative employment of this species of malaria parasite demonstrates that it can be successfully used in malaria therapy with very little risk to the patient.

A few negro patients have been successfully inoculated with *Plasmodium falciparum*, by the employment of *Anopheles quadrimaculatus*. A limited experience with this species of parasite suggests that milder strains may be effectively employed in therapy, providing the medical attendants are watchful to interrupt the clinical evolution of the infection, if necessary to the welfare of the patient.

An accomplishment of especial interest has been the successful propagation of the parasite of quartan malaria, *Plasmodium malariac*, by means of experimentally infected *Anopheles quadrimaculatus*. The station has had available three strains of this parasite, the first of which was received from the United States Public Health Service. Most of the quartan inoculations have been made by the transfer of blood. However, mosquitoes have been successfully infected with two of these strains, including that received from the Public Health Service. The successful human inoculation with mosquitoes noted above was effected with the latter strain, while the results of mosquito inoculations with another strain are pending.

The experience already gained with *Plasmodium vivax* throws some interesting light on benign tertian malaria. The infectiousness of a patient harboring this parasite, considered from the standpoint of the number of cysts which develop on the stomach of an anopheline, is proportional to the number of mature microgametocytes in the patient's blood. A patient experiencing an attack of benign tertian malaria due to any of the strains of the parasite investigated, acquires a tolerance to the presence of the parasites of this strain which makes reinfection or superinfection impossible. They still remain susceptible to other strains of the parasite. While the primary inoculation of some white patients has been successful, there has not as yet been encountered a white patient who was refractory to inoculation when a sufficient number of mosquitoes was employed. Primary inoculations performed by lightly infected single mosquitoes fail in about one-third of the cases, although all white patients on whom four infected mosquitoes were applied, including those resistant to the light doses, have become infected. Considering the probable "dose" of sporozoites a patient has received, particularly from the standpoint of the intensity of the stomach infection which characterizes a given lot of mosquitoes, indicates that the length of the incubation period, and the character and severity of the clinical manifestations are directly proportional to the probable dosage of sporozoites. No incubation period has been less than 10 days in duration, while very few exceed 20 days, and, in white patients have not been observed to exceed 35 days. Negroes are strikingly refractory to inoculations with *P. vivax*. Only three inoculations of this race have been successful, though producing only light and transitory infections of no therapeutic value. Adult negro males have been found with a tolerance that successfully resists the application of 16 anophelines of proven infectivity. Some evidence has been secured that indicates the refracteriness of negroes is a racial rather than an acquired characteristic.

To the end of the year, results of malaria therapy can only be fully considered in the 56 cases inoculated in the first six series. Of these 8, or 14.2 per cent have improved sufficiently to warrant their parole from the institution. All in all, 41.1 per cent show varying degrees of mental improvement, although it is interesting to note that even where no mental improvement is observable, a very evident improvement in their general physical condition nearly always follows. Of these 56 patients, only three have

died, in none of which instances could the mortality be attributed to the malaria infection. The experience indicates that where care is employed in selecting patients for this mode of therapy, and that where the cases are conservatively managed, there is little risk to the patient. Attention must be directed to the discovery of a species or strain of the malaria parasites suitable for the inoculation of negro paretics.

Boyd, Mark F. "A note on the preparation of anopheline dissections for examination"—American Journal of Hygiene, XVI (1932)

Boyd, Mark F. "On methods for the manipulation and conservation of anopheline imagines"—American Journal of Hygiene, XVI (1932)

Boyd, Mark F. and Cain, T. L. Jr., "On large scale rearing of *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* in captivity".—American Journal of Hygiene, XVI (1932)

Boyd, Mark F. and Stratman-Thomas, Warren K., "Studies on *Plasmodium vivax*: 1. The microgametocytes as a factor in the infectiousness of the infected human".—American Journal of Hygiene, XVI (1932)

Boyd, Mark F. "Studies on *Plasmodium vivax*: 2. The influence of temperature on the duration of the extrinsic incubation period".—American Journal of Hygiene, XVI (1932)

Boyd, Mark F. "Successful cage rearing of *Anopheles quadrimaculatus*".—Science 76, 370, October 21, 1932.

The following papers have been submitted for publication:

Boyd, Mark F. and Stratman-Thomas, Warren K., "Studies on benign tertian malaria: 1. On the occurrence of acquired tolerance to *Plasmodium vivax*".

Boyd, Mark F. and Stratman-Thomas, Warren K., "A controlled technique for the employment of naturally induced malaria in the therapy of paresis".

Matheson, Robert; Boyd, Mark F., and Stratman-Thomas, Warren K., "*Anopheles walkeri*, Theobald, as a vector of *Plasmodium vivax*, Grassi and Feletti".

Boyd, Mark F., and Stratman-Thomas, Warren K., "Studies on benign tertian malaria: 2. The clinical characteristics of the disease in relation to the dosage of sporozoites".

Boyd, Mark F., and Stratman-Thomas, Warren K., "Studies on benign tertian malaria: 3. On the absence of a heterologous tolerance to *Plasmodium vivax*".

Boyd, Mark F., and Stratman-Thomas, Warren K., "A note on the transmission of quartan malaria by *Anopheles quadrimaculatus*".

Boyd, Mark F., and Stratman-Thomas, Warren K., "Studies on benign tertian malaria: 4. On the refractoriness of negroes".

REPORT OF DENTAL DEPARTMENT

Dr. J. H. Pound, Superintendent.

Sir:—

I submit herewith a report of the Dental Department for the period from July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1932.

There have been no changes in the personnel of the Dental Staff during this period.

There have been no changes in, nor additions to, the Dental Infirmary quarters, which besides being inadequate in size are now becoming run down and in bad repair.

Our service to the patients of the institution remains as comprehensive as formerly, and we have extended our care of the employees not only to a larger number, but without any charge for material as was previously made.

In November 1931, by order of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions we took over the dental care of the 500 inmates of The Florida Industrial School for Boys, first in our Infirmary here, and laterly in that institution in dental quarters equipped for them there. We have also extended our service to the white and colored prisoners quartered with us.

The accompanying tabulations present a detailed record of the dental operations for the period:

FLORIDA STATE HOSPITAL

	July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1931	July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932
Examinations -----	1,230	1,155
Extractions -----	4,305	4,553
Prophylactic Treatments -----	1,101	1,700
Palliative Treatments -----	323	554
Irrigations -----	1,332	1,197
Observations -----	2,767	3,291
Denture Preparations and Adjustments -----	1,932	2,022
Dentures Delivered -----	579	644
Crown & Bridge Preparations and Adjustments -----	598	724
Crowns and Bridges Delivered -----	199	209
Repair Dentures -----	61	67
Repair Bridges -----	37	28
Fillings -----	1,231	2,654
Radiograms -----	133	333
Hospital and Ward Visits -----	1,023	446
Total Patients seen (sittings) -----	16,025	17,700
Total Operations -----	16,874	19,289
Completed Indicated Dental Treatment for --	1,680	2,208

In addition 5 fractured mandibles have been cared for and the removal of various mouth growths and lesions accomplished in conjunction with the Medical Staff.

I wish to acknowledge the complete co-operation accorded this department by the Superintendent, the Medical Staff and the heads of the different departments of the Institution.

Respectfully,

A. F. Douglas, D.D.S.,
Chief Dentist.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES

The Commencement of the Training School for Nurses for 1931 was held May 28, at 8:30 o'clock in the Recreation Hall, Dr. J. Q. Folmar, Superintendent, presiding. Twelve nurses received diplomas, which were presented by Dr. J. H. Pound. The Hospital pins were presented by Dr. Miles, and the address was delivered by Rev. E. M. Claytor of Quincy.

The Commencement of the Training School for Nurses for 1932 was held May 26, at 8:30 o'clock in the Recreation Hall, Dr. J. H. Pound, Superintendent, presiding. The address was delivered by Hon. W. S. Cawthon, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Tallahassee. Nine nurses received diplomas, which were presented by

Dr. A. T. Cobb, and the Hospital pins were presented by Dr. J. C. Robertson.

There has been one change in the nursing staff during this period. Mrs. Alva B. Moran, Instructor of Nurses, resigned October 10, 1931, her place having been filled by Miss Maude Gibson, R. N., of Atlanta, Georgia.

GRADUATES OF CLASS OF 1931

Miss Mae Adams, R. N., Fort White, Florida.
Miss Alma Berry, R. N., Chipley, Florida.
Miss Minnie Lou Carter, R. N., Blountstown, Florida.
Miss Valrey Gary, R. N., Cottondale, Florida.
Miss Martha Griffin, Bainbridge, Georgia.
Miss Vertie C. Johnson, Freeport, Florida.
Miss Helen Morgan, R. N., Webb, Alabama.
Miss Berniece Morgan, R. N., Webb, Alabama.
Miss Thelma Stephens, R. N., Marianna, Florida.
Miss Corinne Shepard, R. N., Nashville, Georgia.
Miss Mary Williams, R. N., Chipley, Florida.
Miss Evie Woodward, R. N., Faceville, Georgia.

GRADUATES OF CLASS OF 1932

Miss Katherine Bishop, R. N., Grand Ridge, Florida.
Miss Barbara Duke, R. N., Faceville, Georgia.
Miss Hazel Hill, R. N., Pavo, Georgia.
Miss Annie Mae Hollister, R. N., Cypress, Florida.
Miss Grace Lindsey, R. N., Hastings, Florida.
Miss Florence Reese, R. N., Jakin, Georgia.
Miss Duane Spurlock, R. N., Arlington, Georgia.
Miss Lucile Simmons, R. N., Blue Springs, Alabama.
Miss Trudie Whittle, R. N., Greensboro, Florida.

FLORIDA STATE HOSPITAL

NURSING STAFF

	July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1931	July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932
Superintendent of Nurses -----	1	1
Asst. Supt. of Nurses and Instructor -----	1	1
Night Supervisor -----	1	1
Dietitian -----	1	1
Graduates employed as Head Nurses -----	4	4
Senior Nurses in School -----	10	10
Operating Room Supervisor -----	1	1
Junior Nurses in School -----	13	12
First-year Students -----	14	11
Total Number of Student Nurses -----	37	33

OPERATING ROOM

Operations -----	443	582
Ambulatory Treatments -----	37,975	32,657
X-ray Pictures -----	650	788
Lumbar Punctures -----	1,012	881

WHITE FEMALE PATIENTS

New Admissions -----	378	288
Returned from Furlough -----	53	53
Returned from Escape -----	2	0
Medical Treatments -----	2,477	2,449
Daily Average -----	70	77

WHITE MALE PATIENTS

New Admissions -----	573	486
Returned from Furlough -----	66	69
Returned from Escape -----	26	20
Medical Treatments -----	2,473	2,429
Daily Average -----	65	71

TUBERCULAR COLONY

Daily Average -----	25	25
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COLORED FEMALE PATIENTS

New Admissions -----	190	127
Returned from Furlough -----	6	7
Returned from Escape -----	1	0
Medical Treatments -----	1,005	884
Daily Average -----	38	36

COLORED MALE PATIENTS

New Admissions -----	280	225
Returned from Furlough -----	3	7
Returned from Escape -----	26	15
Medical Treatments -----	1,038	1,085
Daily Average -----	33	38

TOTAL FOR RECEIVING HOSPITAL

New Admissions -----	1,421	1,126
Returned from furlough -----	128	136
Returned from Escape -----	55	35
Medical Treatments -----	6,993	6,857
Daily Average -----	206	222

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT

REPORT OF PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY

	July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1931	July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932.
Urinalysis -----	8,516	11,960
Wasserman, blood -----	2,554	2,261
Kahn Test -----	2,554	2,261
Wasserman, Cerebro spinal fluid -----	1,009	872
Cell Count, Cerebro spinal fluid -----	1,009	872
Blood Count, White and Differential -----	1,123	1,924
Blood Count, White -----	0	3,468
Blood Count, Complete & HGB -----	251	2,026
Blood, Malaria Smears -----	1,167	4,375
Blood Smears -----	0	5,163
Blood Cultures -----	24	97
Blood Coagulation Time -----	23	8
Blood Sugar -----	12	84
Blood, Non-protein Nitrogen -----	6	4
Blood, Urea Nitrogen -----	0	3
Blood, Icterus Index -----	2	3
Blood Chemistry, complete -----	0	17
Widal Test -----	2	53
Blood Typing -----	28	67
Blood, H.G.B. -----	18	0
Blood, Bass Watkins -----	0	5
Feces, Ova and Parasites -----	1,132	709
Renal Function Test -----	0	1
Sputum -----	416	512
Gram Stain -----	297	547
Mouth Smears, Vincents Angina -----	84	192
Cultures and Smears, Diphtheria -----	38	37
Gastric Analysis -----	10	2
Milk, bacterial and butter fat -----	0	8
Autogenous Vaccine -----	5	3
Culture of pus -----	2	9
Water Analysis -----	5	22
Colloidal Gold Test -----	42	50
Globulin -----	0	2
Culture Urine -----	1	5
Inoculation of guinea pig -----	0	5
Culture Stool -----	0	1

R. E. Morgan,
Laboratory Technician.

GENERAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1930 TO JUNE 30, 1931—(By Months)

	Patients in hospital	Admitted on Commitment	Returned from Furlough	Returned Escaped patients	Admitted: By Birth	Discharge revoked and Readmitted	Discharged	Released to care of relatives to be taken to State or Country of legal residence	Transferred to Other State Hospitals	Transferred to Government Hospitals	Died	Furloughed	Escaped	Babies sent home	Babies Dying	Remaining
July	3,407	119	8	9			18	4			43	39	10			3,429
August	3,429	111	10	9		1	8	5	1		21	37	21	1		3,466
September	3,466	131	9	4			19	3	2		43	39	10	1		3,493
October	3,493	114	11	3			12	1			44	48	6			3,510
November	3,510	107	14	7			16	2			27	34	15			3,544
December	3,544	90	8	4		1	12	7			35	52	4			3,537
January	3,537	50	10	9	2		15				51	30	11		1	3,500
February	3,500	151	5	7	3		17				42	25	9		1	3,572
March	3,572	122	20	8			18	2			41	43	9	1		3,608
April	3,608	121	11	11	1		22	1	7		41	40	13			3,628
May	3,628	153	12	6			19	5		1	34	43	20			3,677
June	3,677	150	13	16			25	1			39	43	18			3,730
Total		1,419	131	93	6	2	201	31	10	1	461	473	146	3	2	

GENERAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1931 TO JUNE 30, 1932—(By Months)

	Patients in hospital	Admitted on commitment	Returned from furlough on new commitment	Returned from furlough	Returned escaped patients	Admitted: by birth	Admitted: papers never received	Admitted: Authority of Board	Transferred from Florida Farm Colony	Discharged	Transferred to other State Hospitals	Released to care of relatives to be taken to state or country of legal res.	Trans. to Government Hospitals	Died	Furloughed	Escaped	Babies sent home	Released: Admitted authority of Board	Released: patient for whom papers were never received	Remaining
July	3,730	142		15	7	1				29	2			38	52	10				3,764
August	3,764	80		16	10			1		28		1		24	56	17	2			3,743
September	3,743	78		12	10	1			4	22		4		43	41	12		1		3,725
October	3,725	59		6	3	1				24		4	14	36	28	4	1			3,683
November	3,683	94		10	8	1				12		5	1	36	48	14	2			3,678
December	3,678	88		11	7					12	1	2	2	33	47	11				3,676
January	3,676	88		10	5					18	3			29	44	4				3,681
February	3,681	91		9	2					10		1		26	40	3				3,703
March	3,703	92		11	2					11	1	3	2	40	43	3	1			3,704
April	3,704	105		12	7		1			48		2		17	46	9	1		1	3,705
May	3,705	125		12	4					37		3		27	48	6	1			3,724
June	3,724	79	1	11	4					31				35	42	5				3,706
Total		1,121	1	135	69	4	1	1	4	282	7	25	19	384	535	98	8	1	1	

PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

PSYCHOSES	July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1931					July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932				
	W.M.	W.W.	C.M.	C.W.	TOTAL	W.M.	W.W.	C.M.	C.W.	TOTAL
Traumatic Psychoses	2	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Senile Psychoses	126	41	69	29	265	76	30	36	12	154
Psychoses with cerebral arterio-sclerosis	13	15	6	1	35	36	16	4	2	58
General Paresis	9	0	0	0	9	17	8	7	4	36
Psychoses with cerebral syphilis	52	20	88	78	238	41	10	69	34	154
Psychoses with brain tumor	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Psychoses with other brain or nervous diseases	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Alcoholic Psychoses	3	0	5	1	9	10	0	3	0	13
Psychoses due to drugs and other exogenous toxins	22	17	1	0	40	5	7	1	0	13
Psychoses with pellagra	11	15	9	12	47	6	11	3	5	25
Psychoses with other somatic diseases	31	26	7	0	64	14	9	13	2	38
Manic-depressive Psychoses	26	98	41	22	187	44	63	30	26	163
Involution Melancholia	5	6	0	0	11	4	6	0	0	10
Dementia Praecox	60	34	13	22	129	56	55	22	13	146
Paranoia and Paranoic conditions	5	1	0	2	8	4	6	0	3	13
Epileptic Psychoses	16	16	4	2	38	22	5	9	4	40
Psychoneuroses and neuroses	1	4	0	1	6	1	1	0	1	3
Psychoses with constitutional psychopathic inferiority	36	8	0	0	44	42	10	0	1	53
Psychoses with mental deficiency	2	1	0	0	3	6	2	0	0	8
Psychoses Undetermined	15	11	3	0	29	8	5	2	0	15
Not insane	11	26	1	1	39	17	26	5	0	48
Feeble-minded without psychoses	47	29	26	15	117	24	12	17	21	74
Syphilis without Psychoses	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Chronic Alcoholism without Psychoses	70	10	0	0	80	44	6	0	0	50
Acute Alcoholism without psychoses	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Addiction without Psychoses	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Idiocy without Psychoses	0	0	5	1	6	0	0	3	0	3
Imbecility without Psychoses	4	0	0	0	4	2	0	2	0	4
Psychoses with Menopause	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Psychoses	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	572	378	280	189	1,419	486	288	226	128	1,128

FLORIDA STATE HOSPITAL

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT

ADMISSION BY COUNTIES

	July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1931					July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932				
	White Male	White Women	Colored Male	Colored Women	Total	White Male	White Women	Colored Male	Colored Women	Total
Alachua	23	7	11	10	51	14	8	9	2	33
Baker	1	0	2	0	3	2	2	1	0	5
Bay	9	6	3	3	21	17	2	0	2	21
Bradford	1	1	4	1	7	2	0	1	0	3
Broward	9	2	2	0	13	10	5	3	4	22
Brevard	0	3	4	3	10	1	0	2	1	4
Calhoun	4	1	2	2	9	5	1	2	0	8
Charlotte	4	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	1	2
Citrus	3	1	2	1	7	1	1	0	1	3
Clay	3	1	2	0	6	1	1	3	0	5
Collier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	7	3	6	6	22	7	2	5	1	15
Dade	34	35	7	9	85	23	19	8	7	57
DeSoto	9	4	0	1	14	2	1	0	0	3
Dixie	2	2	2	0	6	4	0	2	1	7
Duval	69	41	30	32	172	63	32	33	21	149
Escambia	23	16	11	12	62	24	13	18	7	62
Flagler	0	0	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	3	1	1	0	5	2	1	1	1	5
Gadsden	10	1	15	11	37	9	7	12	8	36
Gilchrist	6	2	0	0	8	1	0	1	0	2
Glades	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	3
Gulf	2	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	1	1
Hamilton	1	1	0	0	2	4	1	2	0	7
Hardee	9	4	1	0	14	7	1	1	1	10
Hendry	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hernando	2	3	1	3	9	0	3	1	0	4
Highlands	2	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	1
Hillsborough	77	62	26	10	175	71	49	12	11	143
Holmes	7	8	1	0	16	6	6	0	1	13
Indian River	0	0	2	4	6	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	19	2	9	4	34	16	8	5	3	32
Jefferson	8	2	5	2	17	2	1	5	1	9
Lafayette	4	4	1	0	9	0	1	0	0	1
Lake	6	6	3	1	16	7	3	3	0	13
Lee	6	0	1	1	8	3	1	2	1	7
Leon	19	11	15	6	51	12	4	14	10	40
Levy	1	2	6	1	10	1	1	0	0	2
Liberty	3	8	1	2	14	1	4	0	0	5
Madison	5	1	4	2	12	3	6	6	0	15
Manatee	6	7	4	1	18	6	0	4	2	12
Marion	5	5	1	4	15	7	3	2	2	14
Martin	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1
Monroe	2	3	0	1	6	5	5	2	0	12
Nassau	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	2	5
Okaloosa	24	3	0	1	28	9	4	1	0	14
Okeechobee	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2
Orange	13	12	5	6	36	10	3	6	3	22

FLORIDA STATE HOSPITAL

ADMISSION BY COUNTIES—(Continued)

	July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1931					July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932				
	White Male	White Women	Colored Male	Colored Women	Total	White Male	White Women	Colored Male	Colored Women	Total
Osceola -----	2	1	3	0	6	4	3	1	0	8
Palm Beach -----	2	8	6	6	22	8	6	11	5	30
Pasco -----	2	3	1	0	6	5	1	0	2	8
Pinellas -----	21	11	1	5	38	23	15	8	5	51
Polk -----	17	18	10	8	53	16	15	5	3	39
Putnam -----	13	2	8	2	25	4	0	9	3	16
Santa Rosa -----	4	3	0	1	8	1	1	2	1	5
Sarasota -----	4	2	2	1	9	0	1	0	1	2
Seminole -----	7	4	9	6	26	6	2	3	3	14
St. Johns -----	0	1	4	1	6	4	2	3	0	9
St. Lucie -----	3	3	3	1	10	6	3	0	0	9
Sumter -----	2	2	3	1	8	7	3	0	0	10
Suwannee -----	5	2	5	0	12	4	4	1	0	9
Taylor -----	6	3	6	1	16	3	1	1	1	6
Union -----	6	1	7	5	19	10	1	8	0	19
Volusia -----	7	9	4	4	24	10	6	2	6	24
Wakulla -----	1	1	2	0	4	3	4	0	0	7
Walton -----	13	12	4	0	29	3	4	1	1	9
Washington -----	9	13	5	3	30	6	9	3	1	19
Transferred from other States -----	4	3	1	0	8	1	2	1	0	4
Total -----	572	378	280	189	1,419	486	288	226	128	1,128

REPORT OF CHIEF ENGINEER

Dr. J. H. Pound,
Superintendent.

Sir:

I submit herewith report of the Engineering Department for the period beginning July 1, 1930, and ending June 30, 1932.

The steam power plant has operated continuously.

The water turbines have furnished power for pumping water, except while water head was not great enough.

The electric plant has operated continuously, except when lines have been damaged by lightning and while making high tension connections.

The refrigerating plant has functioned very satisfactorily running every day, supplying ice to the plant capacity and keeping cold storage rooms at proper temperatures.

One punching and sewing machine.

One Air compressor.

One Corliss Valve ice machine, 15 ton capacity.

Two 19' ammonia condensing coils

Six cold storage rooms insulated and coils installed.

The machine shop has made all repairs on machinery over the institution and finished all castings made by the foundry.

Plumbing and electric wiring have been installed in nine residences.

Plumbing, wiring and heating installed in new addition to white male building.

Plumbing and electric wiring installed in mattress factory.

Twelve septic tanks installed.

FLORIDA STATE HOSPITAL

Six electric stoves.

Five electric hot water heaters.

One Vitaphone moving picture machine installed.

Sectionalized water mains and installed 10" water line from pumping station to 250,000 gallon tank.

One submarine cable laid across river supplying current for dairy, syrup works and prison camp.

One rendering plant installed complete.

One 125 HP boiler installed at syrup works.

Two additional cane mills installed making a total of four.

The prison camp has been equipped with beds made in the shops here, hot and cold water, plumbing and electric wiring.

Installed one milk cooling system at dairy.

Three cold storage rooms in the New General Kitchen have been insulated and coils with condensor unit installed. Plumbing and electric wiring completed.

Complete machinery for canning factory installed.

The foundry cast into gears, sash weights, pressing machines, etc., 9,927 pounds of brass, 1,334 pounds of aluminum, 130,380 pounds iron.

The garage has maintained thirty-seven cars and trucks.

This department has done all repair work in its several fields which constitutes an item in itself.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. DAVIS,

Chief Engineer

REPORT OF CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT

Dr. J. H. Pound,
Superintendent.

Sir:

Kindly accept the following as a report of the Construction Department beginning July 1, 1930 and ending June 30, 1932.

This department has manufactured lumber and other materials used in the erection and completion of the new buildings and repairs on old buildings as listed below:

NEW CONSTRUCTION

New Dining Room.
New Addition to White Male Wards.
Convict Camp consisting of Stockade, Dining room, Cottage for guards, Water Tank, Sweat Box and Lookout Tower.
New Hay Barn.
New Canning Factory.
Building for Grist Mill.
Two New Cottages.

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS:

Repairing and Painting of White Male Wards.
Minor addition, repair and painting of Base Hospital. Old linoleums on floors have been replaced with new.
Colored Female Wards are now under repair—old porches being replaced with new and different type of construction.
Old Roof on White Female Wards has been replaced with an Asphalt and Felt combination Roof.
Repair to roof on Power House.
Addition and repairs to Mattress Factory.
One cottage rebuilt.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES MANUFACTURED:

The Carpenter Shop has been operating continuously, making articles as follows, aside from their work in connection with new buildings under construction and repair work:

FLORIDA STATE HOSPITAL

135 Dining Tables.

Many cabinets, wardrobes, doors, sash, windows and various types of tables.

The Cement Block Factory has operated successfully and continuously, furnishing blocks for buildings constructed.

Saw and Planer Mills have been in constant operation (except for a period of about 3 months of the last fiscal year, as shown by the decrease of lumber sawed) manufacturing lumber as shown in table herewith.

The Repair Department has had three men constantly employed in the proper maintenance and repair of the many buildings.

Respectfully submitted,

H. W. ROSS,
Construction Supervisor.

SAW AND PLANING MILLS

	July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1931	July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932
	Feet	Feet
Timber Cut -----	715,865	475,659
Lumber Dressed -----	608,485	404,310

REPORT OF CASKET FACTORY

Dr. J. H. Pound,
Superintendent.

Sir:

I submit herewith report of Casket Factory for the biennial period. The following tabulation is an outline of the finished products manufactured and articles repaired:

ARTICLES MADE

549 Coffins
281 Caskets

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT

5	Dental Instrument Cabinets
2	Ice Boxes
290	Cemetery lot markers
3	Metal lined shipping cases
10	Laundry tub trucks
1	Book chest
1	Office desk
1	Box for telephone
188	Window Screens
1	Fire Screen
1	Window seat
1	Wagon tongue
1	Picture frame
2	Filing Cabinet stands
1	Panel for Dental X-ray
12	Oil cloth casket covers
37	Lawn benches
4	Patterns for foundry
1	Boat
281	Wood casket shipping cases
300	Paper casket covers

ARTICLES REPAIRED

1	Rag Press
5	Bread racks
7	Caskets
1	Circle saw gummed
1	Bus body
1	Casket display truck
1	Bus door

I wish to acknowledge the hearty co-operation accorded this department by the Superintendent and the heads of the different departments of the Institution.

Respectfully submitted

L. L. McKINNON,
Foreman.

FLORIDA STATE HOSPITAL

REPORT OF MATTRESS FACTORY

Dr. J. H. Pound,
Superintendent.

Sir:

I submit herewith my report of articles made at the Mattress Factory during the period beginning July 1, 1930 and ending June 30, 1932.

	July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1931	July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932
Mattresses -----	2,300	2,160
Pillows -----	1,167	987
Cotton pads -----	6	1
Sofa Pillows -----	0	10
Bench Cushions -----	0	5
Truck Cushions -----	6	7
Bus Cushions -----	0	5
Chair Cushions -----	57	1

H. M. Dean,
Foreman.

ARTICLES MADE IN SEWING ROOM

(This does not include repair work done on wards)

	July 1, 1930 June 30, 1931	July 1, 1931 June 30, 1932	Total
Aprons, Maid -----	34	55	89
Aprons, Hair Down -----	24	24	48
Aprons, Barber -----	12	24	36
Bags, Laundry -----	9	36	45
Binders, T. -----	36	—	36
Arm Slings -----	24	—	24
Binders, Abdominal -----	36	12	48
Covers, Bread -----	4	—	4
Curtains -----	252 pr.	94	346
Chemise -----	3,480	3,360	6,840
Caps, Maid -----	39	27	66
Chair Covers -----	22	10	32
Covers, Swing -----	2	—	2
Caps, Bakery -----	2	—	2
Cuffs, Maid -----	8	12	20
Collars, Maid -----	36	16	52
Covers, Meat -----	202	—	202
Dresses -----	2,271	3,421	5,692
Dresses, Special -----	30	10	40
Gowns, Baby -----	16	—	16
Drawers, Men -----	2,221	3,633	5,854
Dresses, Child -----	6	36	42
Gowns, Night -----	1,440	3,629	5,069

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT

	July 1, 1930 June 30, 1931	July 1, 1931 June 30, 1932	Total
Pillow Cases -----	12,028	7,371	19,399
Pillows, Casket -----	48	18	66
Puffs, Casket -----	59	18	77
Ruffs, Casket -----	102	18	120
Sheets -----	7,962	9,264	17,226
Shirts, Dress -----	622	602	1,224
Shirts, Night -----	2,277	722	2,999
Slips, Under -----	14	18	32
Tray Covers -----	167	66	233
Mattress Ticks -----	571	708	1,279
Teddies -----	8	6	14
Towels -----	5,435	6,543	11,978
Table Cloths -----	1,202	666	1,868
Ticks, Pillow -----	698	532	1,230
Covers, Ether Mask -----	4	—	4
Covers, Cart -----	1	—	1
Bath Robes -----	331	283	614
Table Napkins -----	162	109	271
Shrouds -----	217	252	469
Caps, Dental -----	16	24	40
Drawers, Ladies -----	5	1,854	1,859
Pants, Special -----	2	—	2
Aprons, Kitchen -----	856	1,617	2,473
Examination Gowns -----	4	8	12
Covers, Radiator -----	12	4	16
Coffee Bags -----	61	102	163
Dental Coats -----	18	42	60
Diapers -----	12	36	48
Drawers, Child -----	6	4	10
Trunk Covers -----	1	—	1
Caps, Casket -----	6	6	12
Solution Covers -----	12	—	12
Pack Covers -----	12	—	12
Golf Flags -----	7	—	7
Lounge Covers -----	2	—	2
Rompers, Child -----	6	—	6
Eye Sheets -----	—	20	20
Shirts, Child -----	—	4	4
Cooler Covers -----	—	6	6
Cushion Covers -----	—	6	6
Cup Towels -----	—	46	46
Bolster Ticks -----	—	1	1
Coats, Market -----	—	13	13
Instrument Stand Covers -----	—	4	4
Aprons, Dairy -----	—	12	12
Coats, Operating -----	—	6	6

FLORIDA STATE HOSPITAL

INDUSTRIAL SHOP REPORT

	July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1931	July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932	Total
Collections for private work	\$639.03	\$245.26	\$884.29

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED

Awnings	89	25	114
Brooms	5,324	5,255	10,579
Beds	4	2	6
Bed Plugs	1,671	0	1,671
Baby Incubators	1	0	1
Bed Screens	1	0	1
Base Ball Bases	8	6	14
Bags, Laundry	0	4	4
Bath Robes	201	0	201
Bath Tub Covers	1	0	1
Boxes, Laundry	5	0	5
Beef Coats	24	24	48
Bench Cushion Ticks	0	1	1
Camisoles	374	371	745
Casket Linings	8	0	8
Cushion Covers	39	4	43
Cotton Pad Tick	1	0	1
Curtains	1	0	1
Beef Cloths	13	4	17
Canvas Back Stop	1	0	1
Whisk Brooms	3	7	10
Wall Brooms	3	2	5
Case Carrier	1	0	1
Cabinets	0	2	2
Screen Covers	45	0	45
Curtains	0	10	10
Crutches	2 pr.	1 pr.	3 pr.
Chairs, Straight	1,327	1,725	3,052
Chairs, Rocking	0	354	354
Cedar Chests	0	1	1
Dog Harness	0	2	2
Frames, Picture	10	46	56
Dresses	2,654	3,310	5,964
Fly Swats	95	222	317
Golf Flag Sticks	5	0	5
Truck Body	0	1	1
Mattress Ticks	0	2	2
Markers sewed on blankets	0	50	50
Overalls, men	956	1,662	2,618
Overalls, boys	4	3	7
Pants	401	0	401
Pajamas	581	0	581
Paint Covers	8	0	8
Sofa Pillow ticks	12	4	16
Sanding Machine Bags	0	3	3
Stools, high	0	1	1
Shirts, short	4,352	4,587	8,939
Shirts, long	815	439	1,254
Mops	1,195	1,367	2,562
Shipping Boxes	0	6	6
Rugs	4	199	203
Ticket Stand Cover	1	0	1
Tables	1	32	33
Tennis tape	460 ft.	600 ft.	1,060 ft.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT

	July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1931	July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932	Total
Truck Ticks -----	0	11	11
Wagon Tongues -----	0	1	1
Window Screens -----	0	188	188
Wardrobes -----	0	1	1

ARTICLES REPAIRED

	765 pr.	603 pr.	1,368 pr.
Shoes -----	1	0	1
Beds -----	1	0	1
Swings -----	2	0	2
Stretchers -----	19	89	108
Camisoles -----	0	1	1
Awnings -----	0	160	160
Chairs -----	0	27	27
Tables -----			

ARTICLES PAINTED

Dental Cabinets -----	0	4	4
Beds -----	4	0	4

FARM REPORT

Dr. J. H. Pound,
Superintendent,

Sir:

I submit herewith report covering the period from July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1932.

Lettuce -----	1 acres
Beets -----	10 "
Turnips -----	15 "
Mustard -----	6 "
Carrots -----	1 "
Snap Beans -----	15 "
Butter Beans -----	20 "
Peppers -----	2 "
Squash -----	10 "
Okra -----	8 "
Cucumbers -----	2 "
Irish Potatoes -----	30 "
Tomatoes -----	25 "

Respectfully submitted,

W. C. Vason,
Supervisor.

FLORIDA STATE HOSPITAL

VEGETABLES GROWN ON HOSPITAL FARM

	July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1931	July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932
	bus.	bus.
Beets -----	516	765
Beans, Butter -----	610	705
Carrots -----	66	45
Cantaloupes -----	200	15
Cucumbers -----	125	125
Corn, roasting -----	963	1,407
Egg Plant -----	1,059	193
Lettuce -----	395	225
Mustard -----	182	495
Okra -----	368	1,597
Onions -----	3,981	1,133
Peas, field -----	1,030	942
Peas, English -----	10	161
Potatoes, Irish -----	1,349	1,301
Peppers -----	32	530
Potatoes, Sweet -----	4,848	4,346
Radishes -----	15	100
Rutabagas -----	2,135	2,616
Squash -----	915	550
Turnips -----	2,422	5,350
Tomatoes -----	1,053	1,197
	Tons	Tons
Cabbage -----	61	250
Collards -----	23	25
Watermelons -----	80	100

GROWN FOR DAIRY COWS

	Tons	Tons
Ensilage -----	680	680
Cabbage -----	310	275
Rutabagas -----	75	80
Green corn -----	250	250
Velvet Beans -----	75	175

GROWN FOR HOGS

	80 acres	125 acres
Peanuts -----		
Watermelons -----	40 tons	50 tons

GENERAL FARM

	July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1931	July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932
Corn -----	3,541 bu.	7,730 bu.
Hay baled -----	2,317 tons	3,000 tons
Seed Peanuts -----	200 bu.	
Oats gathered -----	75 tons	75 tons
Sugar Cane, stalks -----	100,000	100,000
Syrup -----	16,387 gal.	13,500 gal.

During this biennial period there have been planted 33 scuppernong grape vines, 2,000 fig sprouts, 2,150 Beacon grape vines, and 34,000 blackberry plants.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT

DAIRY

On Hand June 30th	1931	1932
Milk Cows -----	127	198
Dry Cows -----	112	118
Heifers and yearlings -----	147	141
Calves -----	71	55
Bulls -----	6	9
Cows culled from dairy and butchered --	24	35
Cows Died -----	13	8
Dairy Feed used:		
Wheat Bran -----	91	143
Linseed Meal -----	15	25
Crushed Oats -----	55	40
C. S. Meal -----	63	65
	Gals.	Gals.
Milk Produced -----	91,142	125,580

POULTRY

	1931	1932
Chickens on hand June 30th -----	7,505	10,890
Raised during period -----	4,905	5,005
Bought during period -----	331	300
Turkeys purchased -----	172	244
Used in Hospital -----	1,513	1,584
Lost grown chicks -----	53	60
Turkeys Raised -----	177	200
Eggs Produced -----	17,713 doz.	17,167 doz.

Feed Bought

	Lbs.	Lbs.
Feed Scratch -----	58,900	0
Egg Mash -----	38,500	0
Baby Chick Chow -----	3,500	0
Chick Growena -----	26,000	0
Chick Startena -----	2,500	0
Powdered Sweet Milk -----	0	8,600
Corn Yellow -----	0	35,000
Corn yellow meal -----	0	28,200
Meat Scrap -----	0	12,500
Alfalfa Leaf Meal -----	0	2,500
Oats Heavy -----	0	21,300
Oyster Shell -----	3,500	4,000
Wheat Shorts -----	10,000	40,000
Wheat -----	7,000	40,000

FLORIDA STATE HOSPITAL

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR PERIOD BEGINNING
JULY 1st, 1930 AND ENDING JUNE 30th, 1932:**

Table No. 1.

MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT

(Also includes Special Maintenance)

INVENTORIES

Supplies on hand July 1st, 1930 -----	\$312,766.67
Cash on hand in Incidental account -----	14,189.69
Cash on hand in Pay Patients account -----	824.39
Cash on hand in Casket account -----	2,702.74
Cash on hand in Special Maintenance Fund ---	24,466.31

TOTAL INVENTORY OF CASH AND SUPPLIES

JULY 1st, 1930 ----- \$354,949.80

Expended during the above period for supplies,
salaries and other expenses:

Drugs and drug sundries -----	32,951.23
Land -----	6,591.50
Beef and hogs -----	165,697.69
Power and Ice plants -----	70,471.25
Timber -----	1,215.75
Pay Roll -----	798,298.49
Transportation (Patients and General) -----	70,391.96
Freight -----	97,736.06
Commissary; for Groceries, Dry Goods and Clothing, Repairs to Buildings and General Repairs -----	754,826.49

TOTAL ----- \$2,353,130.22

INVENTORIES

Supplies on hand July 1st, 1932 -----	\$282,523.90
Cash on hand in Incidental account -----	19,486.69
Cash on hand in Pay Patients account -----	3,613.49
Cash on hand in Casket account -----	602.64
Cash on hand in Special Maintenance Fund ---	38,638.38

TOTAL INVENTORY OF CASH AND SUPPLIES

JULY 1st, 1932 ----- \$344,865.10

COST OF SUPPLIES, SALARIES AND OTHER EXPENSES

FOR PERIOD ----- \$2,008,265.12

Average monthly cost of supplies, salaries and other expenses for period -----	\$ 83,677.71
Average monthly patient population for above period -----	3,626.07
Average per capita monthly expense -----	23.08
Total Inventory of Hospital June 30th, 1932, including supplies, equipment, live stock, real estate, timber, Buildings and buildings under construction -----	\$2,205,162.19
Included in the above cost for period are buildings and repairs to buildings totaling -----	167,460.59

FLORIDA STATE HOSPITAL

Table No. 2.

EXPENDED FROM SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS FOR PERIOD AS FOLLOWS:

Dental X-Ray	\$1,000.00
Fire Hose and Equipment	\$1,193.12
Additional Dormitory Buildings	\$15,617.81
Additional Cottages	\$2,387.35

Table No. 3.

EXPENDED FROM FOLLOWING ACCOUNTS WITH FUNDS SET ASIDE FROM OLD BALANCE IN APPROPRIATION FOR MAINTENANCE OF LUNATICS, as of July 1st, 1931, as follows:

Rebuilding of old white male ward with additions to one wing --	\$16,312.64
Completion of the work on dining room for colored, kitchen, bakery, store room and rebuilding of dining room for whites	\$34,276.00
Purchase of Stone Lands	\$10,000.00

Table No. 4.

PAY PATIENTS ACCOUNT

July 1st, 1930, to balance	\$ 824.39
Receipts from July 1st, 1930 to July 1st, 1932	21,152.23
TOTAL	\$21,976.62
Refunds	\$ 358.93
Check Returned	304.20
Transferred to State Treasury	17,700.00
Balance on hand June 30th, 1932	3,613.49
TOTAL	\$21,976.62

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to express to the Board of Commissioners my thanks for their sympathetic understanding and assistance in meeting the problems of the past biennium.

It is a pleasure to record my deep appreciation of the splendid support of the medical and dental staffs, heads of departments, and all the hospital personnel throughout the period just completed.

We are indebted to the many friends of the hospital for their kindly interest in the welfare of our patients, and for their valued contributions of books and magazines, which are always gratefully received.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. POUND, M. D.,

Superintendent and Chief Physician.